

THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CASTLEFORD



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

Year ended 31st December, 1951.

Medical Officer for Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity
and Child Welfare and School Medical Services :

J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.San.I.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

E. J. WINFIELD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.P.C.

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J. M. Paterson, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. M.R.San.I.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E. J. Winfield, M.R.San.I. M.S.I.A.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1951.

Chairman.

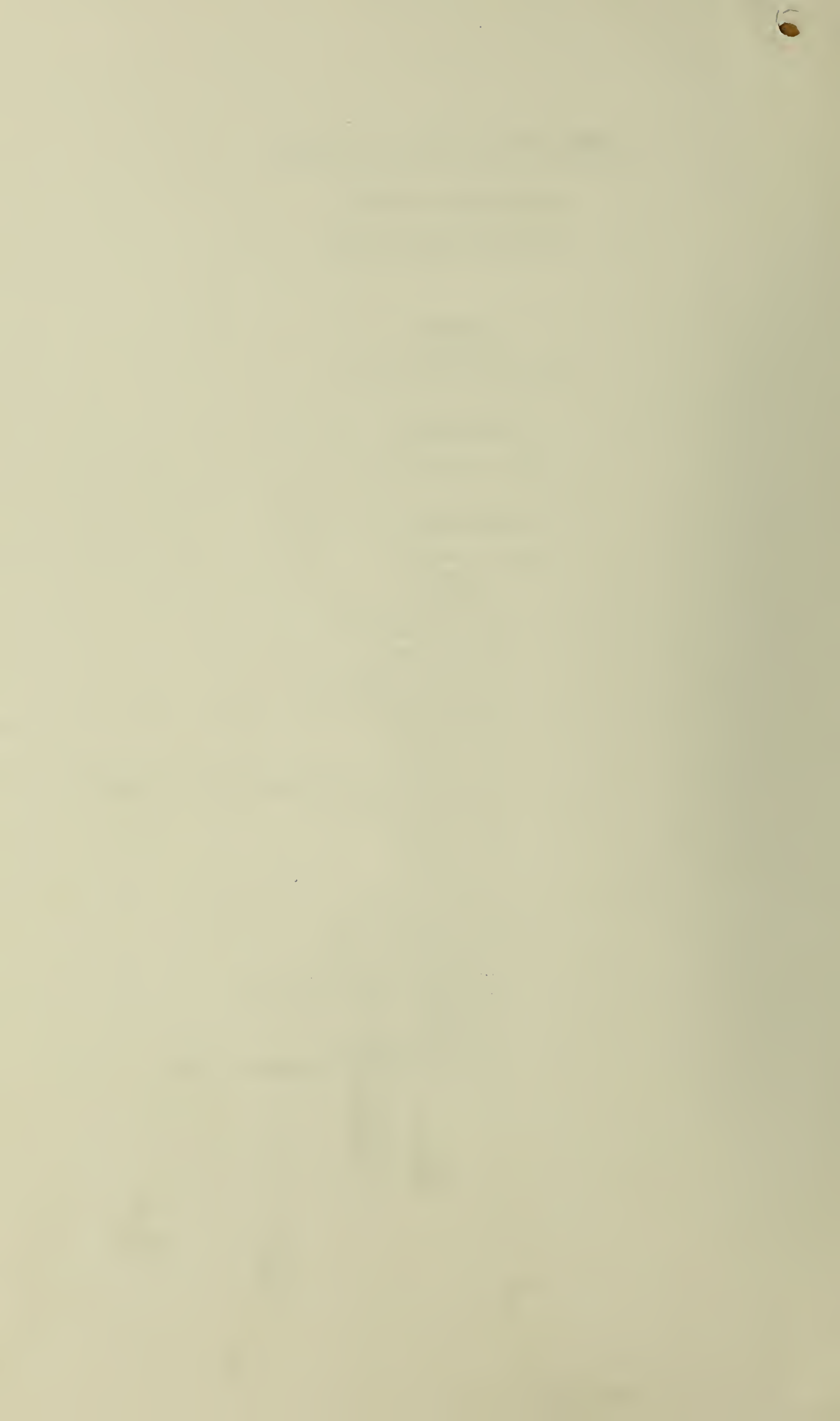
Cr. A. Pickersgill, C.C.

Vice-Chairman.

Cr. C. Dews, C.C.

Councillors.

Cr. A. Astbury.
J. Beedle.
J. Budby.
W. D. Cartwright.
F. Clarkson.
E. L. Close.
Mrs. A. Dodsworth, J.P.
J. Dowding, J.P.
G. East, C.C.
H. Harrison.
W. G. Hill.
D. Holmes.
J. R. Howard, J.P. (Chairman of the Council).
T. Hutchinson.
A. James.
K. W. Land.
W. Limbert.
H. Martin.
Mrs. H. Parker.
A. Poulter.
P. H. Roberts, J.P.
S. Schofield, M.P. J.P.
J. Smart.
E. Taylor, M.B.E. J.P. C.A.
J. Walsh.
T. Walsh.
M. Whittock, C.A.
R. C. Yates (To 6th November, 1951).



DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

J. M. Paterson, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. M.R.San.I.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dr. M. R. Anderson - To 31st May, 1951.
Dr. A. N. Pickles - To 30th August, 1951.

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dr. A. Jervis - To 31st October, 1951.
* Dr. E. W. L. White.
* Dr. C. M. Hawick.
* Dr. D. K. Shuttleworth.
* Dr. E. A. James.
* Dr. I. Butler.

* Maternity & Child Welfare.

PAEDIATRICIAN.

Dr. J. D. Pickup

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna) D.O.

E.N.T. SURGEON.

T. B. Hutton, M.A. M.B. F.R.C.S.E. D.L.O. - To 31st October, 1951.
K. M. Mayall, M.A. M.B. B.Chir. M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. D.L.O. - From 1st November, 1951.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON.

Miss M.A. Pearson, M.B. F.R.C.S.E. - To 31st March, 1951.
A.F.S. Bell-Tawse, B.A. M.B. B.Chir. F.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. - From 1st April, 1951.

HEALTH VISITORS.


	<u>Telephone Numbers.</u>
E. Cooke, S.R.N. S.C.M. R.F.N. H.V.	- Featherstone 245.
F. G. Wrightson, S.R.N. S.C.M.N. H.V.	- Castleford 2303.
J. Brooks, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V.	- Castleford 2005.
E. W. Hilton, S.R.N.	- Castleford 2217.
I. J. Robinson, S.R.N. S.C.M.	
D. Tonks, S.R.N. S.C.M. R.F.N. H.V.	

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT HEALTH VISITORS.

F. Lee.
G. M. Willshaw, S.R.N.
D. A. Morgan, S.R.N. - From 4th April, 1951.

SCHOOL NURSE.

M. E. Kelly, S.R.N.



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MIDWIVES.Tele. Nos.

M. Ball, S.C.M. 16 Churchfields Lane, Glasshoughton.	Castleford 2077
D. Briggs, S.C.M. 47 School St., Wheldon Lane, Castleford.	Castleford 2344
* D. Cousins, S.R.N. S.C.M. 1 Barnsdale Est., Cutsyke, Castleford.	Castleford 2314
B. J. Dawson, S.C.M. 47 Beancroft Road, Castleford.	Castleford 2087
* B. M. Fukes, S.R.N. S.C.M. 128 Smawthorne Lane, Castleford.	Castleford 2413
G. M. Kisby, S.R.N. S.C.M. 132 Redhill Drive, Airedale.	Castleford 2740
V. H. Newby, S.R.N. S.C.M. 6 Aketon Rd., Hightown, Castleford.	Castleford 2130
D. H. Taylor, S.C.M. 23 Ferrybridge Road, Castleford.	Castleford 2703
A. M. Randall, S.R.N. S.C.M. 23 Fryston Road, Airedale.	Castleford 3039
N. Thorpe, S.C.M. 8 College Grove, Four Lane Ends, Castleford.	-To 12th January, 1951.

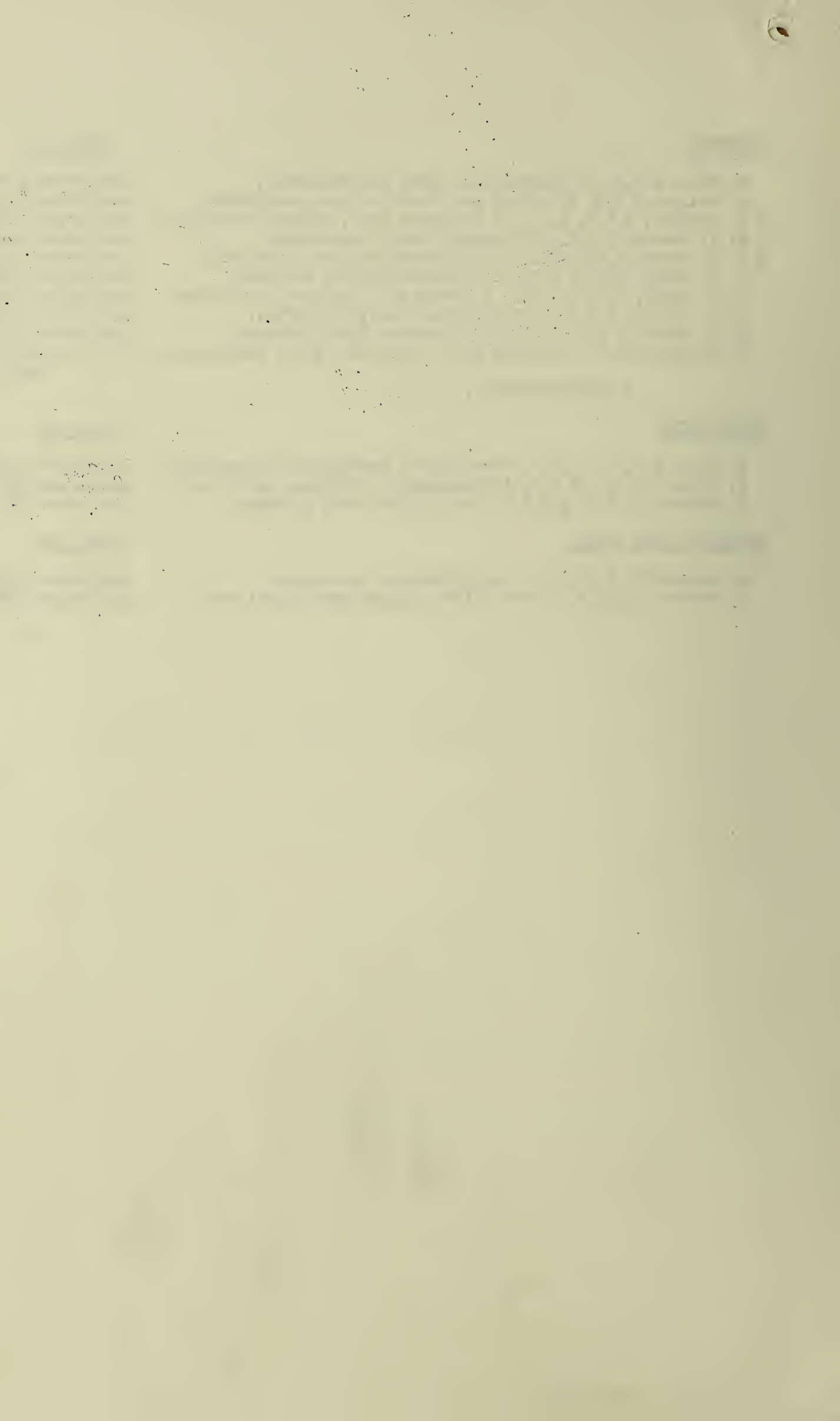
* Relief Midwife.

HOME NURSES.Tele. Nos.

K. Ella, S.R.N. O.I.D.N. "Dorcliffe", Cambridge St., Castleford.	Castleford 3138
F. Farber, S.R.N. S.C.M. "Normanhurst", Hightown, Castleford.	Castleford 2555
E. Slayton, S.R.N. A.R.R.C. 169 Fryston Road, Airedale.	Castleford 3118

ASSISTANT HOME NURSES.Tele. Nos.

L. Ainsworth, S.E.A.N. 3 Ambler Street, Castleford.	Castleford 2998
J. Baxter, S.E.A.N. Cawood Villas, Barnes Road, Castleford.	Castleford 2074



THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1951.

To The Chairman and Members of the Castleford Urban District Council.

I have the honour of presenting to you this, my eleventh Annual Report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1951.

Statistics and Social Conditions
of the Area

Area (Acres).....	4,394
Population (Estimated R.G.1951).....	42,910
Population (Estimated R.G.1938).....	43,090
Number of Inhabited Houses 1951.....	11,756
Number of Inhabited Houses 1938.....	11,026
Rateable Value.....	£190,574
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£736
Density of Population.....	9.76 persons per acre

The Urban District is divided into 10 Wards, namely:-

Airedale, Carlton, Fryston, Glasshoughton,
Half Acres, Redhill, Smawthorne, Wheldale-
Lock Lane, Whitwood and Whitwood Mere.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Live. Legitimate.....	366	306	672
Illegitimate	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>35</u>
	<u>383</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>707</u>
Still. Legitimate.....	7	6	13
Illegitimate.....	<u>Nil</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>
Total Births.....	<u>390</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>721</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population - 16.5 (corrected 17.0).

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population- 0.33(corrected 0.34).

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population).

1946 - 1951.

	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Live Birth Rate for Castleford.	22.04	22.30	18.8	19.7	16.6	16.5
Live Birth Rate for England & Wales.	19.10	20.50	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5

The gross birth rate for 1951 has again shown a fall of 30 as compared with the figure for 1950, but in view of the hardening of the economic position which now exists, this fact is not to be wondered at. During the war years and immediately after, there was a consistent rise in the birth rate, culminating in a peak year in 1947 when there were 919 births, but since that date there has been an irregular but definite tailing off, resulting in 721 births in 1951. How much longer this tailing off process will continue depends on a number of factors, but it is of interest to note that our birth rate still continues on a higher level than the pre-war peace time figure in 1938, which was 668. We still continue, however, to have a birth rate figure which is higher than the average for England and Wales, and can draw some satisfaction from the fact that the fall which is occurring in Castleford is but a local indication of what is taking place all over the country.

STILL BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population).

1946 - 1951.

	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Still Birth Rate for Castleford.	0.65	0.53	0.55	0.53	0.59	0.33
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales.	0.53	0.50	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.36

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.....	3	3	6
Illegitimate.....	2	-	2
	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

Death Rate of Infants under 4 weeks of age, per 1,000 live births - 11.32

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.....	8	6	14
Illegitimate.....	2	-	2
	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>16</u>

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births - 22.63

DIARRHOEAL DEATH RATES OF INFANTS
UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE
(Per 1,000 live births).

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Castleford.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
1947	9.68	5.8
1948	4.9	3.3
1949	1.17	3.0
1950	5.52	1.9
1951	4.24	1.4

DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

1946 - 1951.

	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
<u>All infants per 1,000 live births.</u>						
Castleford.	56	56	47	49	38	23
England and Wales.	43	41	34	32	33	29
<u>Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.</u>						
Castleford.	56	52	49	49	38	20
<u>Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.</u>						
Castleford.	55	188	-	40	50	57

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 home population).

	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
All causes (Corrected 13.92)	11.41	11.5
Infective and parasitic diseases, excluding Tuberculosis.	0.07	0.14
Tuberculosis Respiratory.	0.28	0.35
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	0.05	0.02
Tuberculosis - all forms.	0.33	0.37
Cancer.	1.35	1.77
Vascular lesions of the nervous system.	1.44	1.22
Heart and Circulatory.	4.80	4.06
Respiratory Diseases.	1.49	1.63

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - 1951.

	<u>Castleford.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
<u>Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live & still births.</u>		
1) Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium.	-	0.10
2) Abortion with toxæmia.	-	-
3) Other toxæmias of pregnancy and puerperium.	1.39	0.24
4) Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth.	-	0.13
5) Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia.	-	0.05
6) Abortion with sepsis.	-	0.09
7) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	-	0.18
	<u>1.39</u>	<u>0.79</u>
<u>Death Rates per 1,000 home population.</u>		
All causes (Corrected 13.92)	11.41	12.5
Typhoid and paratyphoid.	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	0.01
Diphtheria.	-	-
Tuberculosis.	0.33	0.31
Influenza.	0.12	0.38
Smallpox.	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis).	-	-
Pneumonia.	0.26	0.61

DEATHS.

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
277	213	490

CAUSES OF DEATH.

(Deaths taken from the Registrar General's Tables).

	<u>1951</u>		
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory.	8	4	12
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	-	2	2
Syphilitic disease.	1	1	2
Diphtheria.	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	6	3	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	7	3	10
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	3	3
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms.	19	13	32
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	1	1
Diabetes.	2	3	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	37	25	62
Coronary disease, angina.	24	17	41
Hypertension with heart disease.	10	8	18
Other heart disease.	72	71	143
Other circulatory disease.	1	3	4
Influenza.	3	2	5
Pneumonia.	7	4	11
Bronchitis.	29	17	46
Other diseases of respiratory system.	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	3	-	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	4	1	5
	<u>c/fwd. 234</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>420</u>

CAUSES OF DEATH (cont'd..)

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
b/fwd.	234	186	420
Nephritis and nephrosis.	2	-	2
Hyperplasia of prostate.	5	-	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	1	1
Congenital malformations.	4	3	7
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	20	20	40
Motor vehicle accidents.	4	-	4
All other accidents.	7	2	9
Suicide.	-	1	1
Homicide and operations of war.	1	-	1
	<u>277</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>490</u>

The death rates of all infants under one year of age during the year under review are noteworthy for the following reasons.

(a) The Still Birth Rate for Castleford is appreciably below the average rate for England and Wales, i.e. 0.33 Castleford as against 0.36 per 1,000 home population England and Wales.

(b) The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate for Castleford (i.e. the death rate of infants up to one month of age) for 1951 is just above half that for 1950.

(c) The Infantile Mortality Rate of infants up to one year of age is almost 7 points below the average figure for England and Wales, i.e. 23 Castleford as against 29.6 per 1,000 live births England and Wales. For the year 1950 we were 5 points higher than the average for the rest of the country, and for the six years prior to that, the Castleford rate has ranged between 13 and 17 points above the average for England and Wales.

(d) The Maternal Death Rate for Castleford is, however, above the average for England and Wales, i.e. 1.39 Castleford as against 0.79 per 1,000 live and still births England and Wales.

(e) The number of deaths of infants under two years of age from Diarrhoea during 1951 was 3 (all males under six months of age), making the Diarrhoeal Death Rate for infants under two years of age three times higher than the figure for England and Wales, i.e. 4.24 Castleford as against 1.4 per 1,000 live births England and Wales. For comparison, the number of deaths of infants under two years of age from Diarrhoea during 1950 was 4, consisting of one male and three females all of whom were under 9 months of age.

It will be seen from these tables that with the exception of the high Diarrhoeal Death Rate occurring in infants up to two years of age, the general infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births has shown a remarkable decline for the year 1951 compared with that of the previous year, and is a decided general improvement on the years immediately preceding.

The actual number of maternal deaths for 1951 was one and for 1950, three. Our Maternal Mortality Rate has, in the past, been found to vary within wide limits and it will be noted that our one maternal death has given a rate almost double that for England and Wales.

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The fall in the general infant death rate might possibly be in the nature of a freak result, but I am inclined to think otherwise, since a general levelling-up process has apparently been going on during the last two years between our local rates and those for England and Wales. In years gone by, the Castleford rate has, except for a few instances, been well above the national rate for England and Wales. Provided the same factors continue to operate in our favour as have been operating in the immediate past, we can look forward to a new era when our Infant Death Rate will be more in line with those compiled in less heavily industrialised areas of the country. As I have hinted, it would be untrue to say that the Infant Death Rate outlook has been one of unmitigated gloom for Castleford, and this was particularly noticeable in 1930 when it was 20 points ahead of England and Wales, again in 1935 when it was 7, and in 1937 when it was 3, but these, however, were exceptional years, and generally speaking, our Infant Death Rate has been consistently above that for the rest of the country. In 1920, it was 126 per 1,000 live births as against under 100 for England and Wales which, put more graphically, means that for every eight children born in Castleford in 1920, one failed to attain the age of one year, whilst in 1951, for every forty-five children born, only one failed to attain this age. It would be difficult now to assess all the factors contributing to this state of affairs, but there are two which readily come to mind. During the 20's and 30's unemployment was rife in the town and this, of necessity, made for a lower standard of living, leading to malnutrition etc. Privy middens too were very prevalent around this time and the Local Authority was so concerned about them that it went forward actively with a scheme of conversion to water closets. Significantly enough, we read in the annual reports of 1930 and 1931 that 333 and 327 such conversions were carried out, and by 1937 there were only 6 of these left. Amalgamation with surrounding districts in 1938 raised this number to 300 approximately. It is a sombre reflection to dwell on the fact that much of this work had to be suspended because of the war, and it was only as recently as 1946 that it required the direct intervention of your Medical Officer of Health to impress on the Ministry of Health the sense of urgency which existed, so that we could continue with this very necessary work of conversion especially in the Lock Lane area. Now, the figure rests at 41 and it is hoped that during the coming year a considerable number of these will be wiped out. The privy middens of days gone by must have been fertile breeding grounds for the growth of the germs responsible for Diarrhoeal infections as well as the Diarrhoeal Infant Death Rate. Needless to say, other factors contributing to the death rate in question are involved, but certain salient ones have been commented on in previous reports.

One cannot but be impressed by the prominent emphasis placed by the town on child health even thirty years ago; for it was in June 1916, just after the passing of the Notification of Births Act of 1915, which made it obligatory that all births should be notified within 36 hours in all areas, and gave Local Authorities power to undertake Maternity & Child Welfare work that our first Baby Clinic was opened, and this was no mean achievement for a town of around 24,000 inhabitants.

Encouraging although the Infant Death Rate is, I am compelled to report, however, that the Diarrhoeal Death Rate for children up to two years of age is not so satisfactory as it might have been, and is rather on the high side. Any method which has as its objective the lowering of this death rate can only be successful if there is a strict observance of two main factors; the one calls for meticulous care in the selection and making up of food intended for infant consumption, and the other has to do with upper respiratory infections so prevalent in this area during the winter and spring. It is common knowledge that breast fed infants are invariably healthier than artificially fed ones and in addition, it is exceptional for a breast fed infant to contract this form of Diarrhoea, owing to the exceptional purity of breast milk. A very vivid imagination is not required to appreciate that the strictest care must be exercised in

cont'd.....

the preparation, handling and administration of artificial baby feeds if infection is to be prevented, and the infant crockery, quite apart from being subjected to the most thorough washing and sterilisation, should studiously be kept under cover when not in use, to avoid contamination by the dirty-feeding ubiquitous house fly which breeds in filth. "Dummies" too, are a positive menace in this direction for, as their very name indicates, they serve a function which constantly exposes them to infection; at one time the infant is vigorously sucking it after it has been coated with some succulent "tasty bit", and at another, it hangs by the child's side or rests on the ground or floor amongst all sorts of filth, dirt and dust.

When the infant is weaned, the cow's milk comes into its own, and the milk should certainly be boiled or pasteurised.

The Clean Food Campaign which is being waged by this Authority and which calls for better all-round protection of foods displayed for human consumption by protective glass cabinets or refrigerated counters should also help to cut down bowel infections to which the young child is much more prone than the adult. The delicate covering, or mucous membrane, of the bowel in the young infant is considerably more susceptible to functional upset than that of the adult, and winter infections which frequently manifest themselves as coughs or colds in the adult, not infrequently show up as Enteritis in the young infant. Parents suffering from colds should endeavour to desist from breathing or coughing on or into the child's face, and should preferably wear a mask over the mouth and nose, whilst relatives and friends so afflicted should energetically be discouraged from paying social calls until their colds have gone. In this connection I would say that it hardly requires any statement of mine to emphasise the fact that extensive overcrowding of bedrooms and living rooms, and windows hermetically sealed, contribute their quota in this direction.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications 53	New Cases.				Deaths			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages.	28	20	-	5	7	5	-	1
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5 - 10	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
25 - 35	4	6	-	-	-	4	-	-
35 - 45	6	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	6	2	-	-	3	-	-	-
55 - 65	8	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Over 65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
No age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Comparison between numbers on Tuberculosis Register
in 1950 and 1951.

	1950.			1951.		
	Pulmonary.	Non Pulmonary.	Total.	Pulmonary.	Non Pulmonary.	Total.
(a) Number of cases on register 1st January.	247	70	317	263	72	335
(b) New cases notified during the year.	44	4	48	48	5	53
(c) Restored to register.	2	-	2	-	-	-
(d) TOTALS	293	74	367	311	77	388
(e) Number of cases removed from register during the year.	30	2	32	27	6	33
(f) Number of cases left on register at the end of the year.	263	72	335	284	71	355

At the beginning of the year, 108 tuberculous persons were receiving extra nourishment and during the year, 50 additions were made to, and 24 were deducted from, this list, leaving, at the end of the year, a total of 134 persons receiving extra nourishment.

In September, 1951, the Regional Mass Radiography Unit visited Castleford and made its Headquarters at the Salvation Army Hall in Booth Street. Two thousand two hundred and thirty four persons submitted themselves for examination by the Unit and, of that gross total, seventeen were found to have active tuberculous lesions in their lungs which subsequently had to be confirmed at the Chest Clinic, and another thirty-four had lesions which had at one time been active but were now healed, whilst a further ninety-seven were also found to be suffering from heart, lung and other conditions. These figures include only a small percentage of the mining community of the town and I am perturbed to find that the number of positive cases of tuberculosis discovered in Castleford as a result of the activities of the Mass Radiography Unit is on the top side and possibly considerably above the average rate found in surveys carried out in other parts of the country. How invaluable such a service can prove to be in the early diagnosis of active tuberculous lesions of the lung as well as of other heart and lung conditions previously unsuspected at once becomes evident, and future visits of the Unit will have to be given every priority and encouragement. I am doing my utmost even now to induce the Unit to do a further survey in Castleford, when I hope to be able to give them the benefit of my local knowledge.

It has been noticeable over the last decade that with some fluctuations, the notification rate and also the death rate from non-pulmonary tuberculous infections have, in Castleford, declined about three and four times respectively, compared with the corresponding level existing 10 years ago, and in view of the tuberculous lesions which can be and have been contracted in human beings following the drinking of milk infected with tuberculosis, a short statement concerning the production of a safe milk for our population might not be out of place.

During recent years, the amount of pasteurised milk drunk in Castleford has risen considerably and at the present time approximately four thousand gallons are consumed locally every day. No raw milk is supplied to the schools in this area. For the public at large, all of it, with the exception of a small yield from an accredited herd, is consumed either as pasteurised or as tuberculin tested pasteurised milk, whilst a further amount is used as sterilised milk. Extensive sampling of milk is carried out locally for the purpose of subjecting it to the Methylene blue and Phosphatase tests, and for Biological testing, the latter test being specifically for showing up the presence of bovine tuberculosis in cows' milk. The Co-operative Pasteurising Plant in Castleford, which

processes about three-quarters of this milk, receives its supplies from considerably over one hundred dairy farms in the surrounding areas; and as the milk "bottle-necks" at this Plant, easy facilities are readily afforded the officers of this Authority to carry out a programme of extensive biological sampling which in no way duplicates any previous sampling. Out of a total of 208 samples taken for biological testing, eight herds were found to be infected with bovine tuberculosis, and in five of these cases, an animal was isolated and eliminated from the herd, whilst in the other three cases, as neither extensive clinical examination nor further biological tests carried out over a period of time confirmed a tuberculous infection, the herds were eventually presumed free of infection.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1951 IN AGE GROUPS.

Notified Diseases.	Under yr.	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25 & over	No age	Total	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Measles	65	337	519	360	5	2	1	-	1289	1	-
Whooping Cough	40	127	141	108	1	-	1	-	418	2	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	10	11	21	6	1	1	-	51	5	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notified Diseases	0-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65 & over	No age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro spinal fever	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Pneumonia	8	5	20	25	9	-	67	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

The incidence of Measles reached unusually high proportions during January, February, March and April of the year under review, dropping off sharply in May, and it followed the same pattern of two years ago. From the preventitive aspect, it is an unfortunate fact that Measles is most infectious just prior to the rash appearing, and this makes it imperative that during an epidemic any contacts of Measles showing signs of a cold, cough, chill or sore eyes, should be immediately excluded from school. There is a fatalistic attitude unfortunately only too prevalent among the public that as it is practically inevitable a particular child will develop measles, the sooner and younger it does so the better. This entirely loses sight of the fact that the mortality rate of Measles and also of Whooping Cough, is much higher among younger children and complications such as Broncho-pneumonia etc. tend to be much more devastating to human life at this end of the scale.

Whooping Cough, although not at epidemic level, was considerably more prevalent than it had been the previous year, and markedly more so than two years ago.

As against Measles and Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever notifications have shown a marked decline, and the fall starting in 1949 continued through 1950 to 1951. This disease still continues to be of a mild nature but history may once again repeat itself and the toxicity of the germs causing Scarlet Fever may at any time become enhanced and lead to a more severe form of Scarlet Fever than we are at the moment accustomed to.

Although there were a few notifications of diphtheria during the year, none of them was confirmed clinically and I am happy to be able to report that Castleford continues to be free, as it has been since August, 1949, from diphtheria. We are now feeling the full effects of the extensive immunisation programmes carried out by this Authority in previous years, for it was in 1942 that a firm policy which aimed at an all-out drive against Diphtheria was instituted by you. This policy has continued right on uninterruptedly ever since, up to the present time, and for the last three years has been augmented by a Mobile Unit Immunisation Van going round the district.

No notifications were received in respect of Poliomyelitis, Polio-encephalitis, Dysentery, or Food Poisoning.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

Supply.

Water is purchased in bulk from three neighbouring Authorities, namely Wakefield County Borough, Pontefract Municipal Borough, and Tadcaster Rural District. An average of 614,000 gallons per day were obtained from Wakefield, 418,000 from Pontefract, and 34,000 from Tadcaster during the year. The supplies from Wakefield and Tadcaster are soft in character but that from Pontefract is very hard, the former having a total average hardness of 5.0 degrees clark respectively, and the latter of 13.0 degrees clark.

Purification.

Apart from the purification undertaken at the source of supply, no further action is taken locally except for chlorination of water in the reservoirs.

Consumption.

In 1951 the average daily consumption for Castleford was 1,066,000 gallons of which 740,000 gallons were used for domestic purposes and 326,000 gallons industrially.

A recent comprehensive survey has revealed the fact that the residents of 36 houses collect their water supply from communal stand pipes.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL OR OTHER SUITABLE PREMISES
OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

The above Acts provide that where a Medical Officer of Health of a county district certifies that a person is suffering from a grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, the County District Council may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order to remove the person to a suitable hospital or other place, and be maintained there. It is only in those cases where other suitable steps cannot be taken, or have failed, that application for a Court Order is made. Two men from Castleford were removed under Court Orders during 1951.

The first person to be dealt with during the year was a man 83 years old who had been blind for a large number of years. He was living with his sister and brother-in-law, aged 79 and 73 years respectively. He was incontinent, had a bad temper, and was thoroughly out of control so far as his sister was concerned. A Court Order for his removal was applied for and granted on the 14th March, 1951, and he was removed to residential accommodation at Northgate Lodge, Pontefract. At the time of preparing this report he is still there.

The National Assistance (Amendment) Act became operative on the 1st September, 1951. This Act, which was passed to give Local Authorities powers to deal with urgent cases more quickly, provided that where the Medical Officer of Health and another General Medical Practitioner certify that in the case of a person to whom Section 47(1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948 applies, it is necessary in their opinion that he should be removed without delay from the premises in which he is residing, an application for a removal order may be made to the appropriate court of summary jurisdiction or to a single justice without giving the person whose removal it is desired to secure, or the person in charge of him, the seven clear days' notice required by Section 47 (7) of the 1948 Act; and the court or the justice may act ex parte.

The second person dealt with was an old man aged 78 years living in a house owned by himself. He had, as sub-tenants, a man and his wife and one child who only spent the evenings and nights in the house, and consequently he had to look after himself and prepare his own meals. He was not capable of doing this and all efforts to keep him in a clean condition were unsuccessful. My findings in this case were confirmed by the General Practitioner attending this person and on the 7th October, 1951, application was made and a Court Order granted for his removal to Northgate Lodge, Pontefract. He was resident there until his death on the 26th April, 1952.

The use of the powers authorised by these Acts under Section 47 is far from pleasant and it is hoped that it will not be frequently necessary to invoke them.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

The Public Swimming Baths at Florence Street proved to be, as in previous years, a healthy attraction during the Baths season, and in view of its huge popularity, a policy of carrying out regular sampling of the water for possible presumptive coli counts was adhered to during the season. In view of the relatively heavy loads sustained by the Swimming Baths, it was found needful some years ago to instal a system of hyper-chlorination in order to ensure that the water was effectively treated during peak periods, and this system of water purification works out eminently well in practice. In a normal day there are usually anything up to, and even over, five hundred bathers making use of this swimming bath, but if the weather becomes warm, or a heat spell supervenes, this figure can quickly rise to eight hundred or nine hundred. Provided the load can be spaced equally throughout every working hour of the day, it would be a relatively easy matter to keep the water at a given level of purity at a particular time, but it is found in practice that loads of well over one hundred and fifty bathers can invade the water at any one time, to be followed by a quiet spell, and this puts a very heavy, undue strain on the purification system, thus giving rise to the possibility of human pollution. This is where hyper-chlorination methods can be used to immense advantage. When building restrictions become less stringent I suggest that this Authority makes provision for an additional swimming bath, preferably sited in or around the Airedale estate.

As a result of regular sampling of the water, both for bacteriological examination and for chemical analysis, four samples were found and reported upon as being positive to the coliform group of organisms. In each instance these had been taken from the deep end of the bath after the water had traversed its full length during or immediately after a heavy load of bathers, and of the four, three gave a presumptive coli count of one, which was either of the soil or vegetative type. The fourth sample, however, showed frank pollution with the human type of B. coli and the presumptive count was 18 plus. As a result of getting this heavily infected sample, chlorination of the water was stepped up still further, due attention being paid to a higher pH value, to give the baths a greater measure of safety, and free chlorination residuals of 1.5 and 2 parts per million were not unusual. It is unfortunately impossible, owing to structural difficulties involved, to get the same free circulation of water at the deep end of the bath as at the shallow end, and as a result of this, the water is inclined to stagnate a little at this end.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

Whilst it would be manifestly impossible to comment in full detail on all the County Council services carried out in Castleford, it might be appropriate to single out certain noteworthy features for further elaboration.

Mention was made in my last report concerning the pilot Breast Feeding/Ultra Violet Light Clinic which has operated in Castleford since the 1st October, 1949, and the attendances at the clinic have been so encouraging that it can be said with truth that it fulfilled a most useful function. The percentage of mothers in this area, as well as in many others, who breast fed their infants successfully for the first six months or so has, over the passage of years, been most noticeably on the decline, and this clinic is a realistic attempt to provide just that additional incentive which it is confidently expected will in time prevail upon mothers who can do so, to revert to nature's method of satisfying the infant's nutritional wants. In view of the lack of natural sunlight existing in Castleford during the long winter months of the year, experience has proved conclusively that expectant and nursing mothers do derive considerable benefit of a toning-up nature from a suitable course of artificial sunlight and this is taken in conjunction with the teaching in breast feeding.

cont'd...

As a result of the teaching given at this clinic, the attitude of the domiciliary midwives in general in their district has undergone a distinct change in favour of natural feeding as against artificial feeding, and they are endeavouring in their daily routine, and with fresh assurance, to persuade their patients so far as is practicably possible to prolong breast feeding for as long a period as possible, within the prescribed limits.

A further new venture was begun in Castleford on the 1st May, 1951, when a Relaxation Exercises Clinic was opened. This type of clinic caters for the needs of expectant mothers, and its function is to teach those mothers, by means of specially devised muscular exercises, how to make the best use of their muscles, both abdominal and pelvic. It is supervised by midwives specially trained for the job, and although it is as yet much too early to pass a considered opinion on the future possibilities of a clinic of this type, the results so far have been distinctly encouraging. More details are furnished in another part of the report.

The number of premature births occurring in Castleford annually is subject to wide variation and although it is a fact that the premature birth rate has been lower, the death rate has never been so low. In this connection it would be appropriate to pay tribute to the Domiciliary Midwives and Health Visitors of Castleford for their splendid work, the assiduous care, and the untiring devotion to duty displayed by them in caring for the well-being of these infants. This has undoubtedly contributed to the fine record which has been established this year.

We have had another successful year in regard to diphtheria immunisation, although our efforts in this direction have been marred to some extent by staff shortages. For the third year in succession, a Mobile Unit Diphtheria Immunisation campaign has been carried out in Castleford, and its primary aim is to help the mothers who for one reason or another find it inconvenient to bring their infants to the static clinics for immunisation against Diphtheria. The number of children catered for as a result of this special service is a trifle lower than the one for the previous year but nevertheless, the number of immunisations carried out shows that such a service can find a very definite niche in the established order of things, and perform a most useful function as an auxiliary to the old-established static clinic. As a result of the three annual campaigns which have now been held, we can rest assured that the backwash of pre-school children who for various reasons have not been immunised in previous years has been largely reduced and the future function of this mobile unit will have to be directed towards immunising infants of the youngest age group whose mothers cannot attend the static clinics and, what is going to be a much harder task, towards making a more persistent attack on the hard core of persistent refusals.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

CENTRE	Days & times of sessions	No. of sessions during year	ATTENDANCES				Attending for first time.	
			0-1	Average per session	1-5	Average per session	0-1	1-5
Airedale Methodist Church, Airedale.	Mondays 2 p.m.- 4 p.m.	49	2148	44	377	8	135	5
Glasshoughton, St. Paul's Institute.	Tuesdays 2 p.m.- 4 p.m.	48	2636	55	797	17	123	-
Sagar Street, Castleford.	Mons. & Thurs. 2 p.m.- 4 p.m.	97	3864	40	1562	16	251	2
Whitwood, Oxford Street Methodist Church, Hightown	Mondays 1.30 p.m.- 4 p.m.	49	2567	52	299	6	137	1
TOTALS		243	11215	46	3035	12	646	8

BREAST FEEDING/ULTRA VIOLET
LIGHT CLINIC.

- 14 -

						<u>Expectant Mothers.</u>		<u>Breast Feeding Mothers</u>	
						<u>58</u>		<u>8</u>	
						<u>Ante-Natal</u>		<u>Post-Natal</u>	
						<u>Primipara</u>	<u>Multipara.</u>	<u>Primipara</u>	<u>Multipara</u>
Private Doctor subsequently) did not advise Breast Feeding.)						8	4	-	-
Still Births and Abortions.						-	-	-	-
Breast fed for a period of up to 1 month						9	15	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	2 months	2	3	1	-
"	"	"	"	"	3 months	1	2	2	-
"	"	"	"	"	4 months	3	3	1	2
"	"	"	"	"	5 months	-	1	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	6 months	1	2	-	1
"	"	"	"	"	7 months	-	1	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	8 months	-	1	-	1
"	"	"	"	"	9 months	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	10 months	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	11 months	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	12 months	2	-	-	-
						26	32	4	4

1. Expectant Mothers.

a. Ante-Natal Primipara.

26 attended - 23% of these continued breast feeding from over 3 to 6 months or over.

b. Ante-Natal Multipara.

32 attended - 25% of these continued breast feeding from over 3 to 6 months or over.

2. Breast Feeding Mothers.

a. Ante-Natal Primipara.

4 attended - 25% of these continued breast feeding for over 3 months.

b. Post-Natal Multipara.

4 attended - 100% of these continued breast feeding from over 3 to 6 months or over.

RELAXATION EXERCISES CLINIC.

On the 1st May, 1951, a relaxation class was started to instruct expectant mothers how to completely relax during pregnancy and labour. Talks are also given to them on how the foetus develops and about the important part they themselves must play during pregnancy. During the year, three courses have been held, two of 10 weeks, and one of 9 weeks duration.

Owing to the short time which these classes have been in operation, it would be impossible to state any definite conclusions as to their success. The regular attenders to these classes have, however, shown great interest in the talks and derived much benefit from the relaxation instructions. Indeed, so interested were four of the patients that they were allowed to continue attending the following session.

Much interest has been shown amongst the midwives, as patients who have attended these classes have generally had an easier labour.

During this period, there were 37 patients who attended these classes, and altogether there were 180 attendances.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

<u>Centre.</u>	<u>No. of sessions.</u>	<u>No. of attendances.</u>	<u>Average per session.</u>	<u>No. attending for first time.</u>
Glasshoughton	21	152	7	45
Airedale	34	330	10	94
Sagar Street	47	507	11	120
Whitwood	48	468	9	111
	150	1457	10	370

Details are given below of the proprietary brands of foods etc. which were available at cost price to all women attending the clinics.

Robrex.
 Cow & Gate Full Cream.
 Colact.
 Farex.
 Glucose.
 Horlicks.
 Lactagol.
 Maltoline Iron.
 Vitamin Concentrate.
 Ovaltine.
 Ostermilk No. 1.
 Ostermilk No. 2.

Roboleine.
 Robinsons Groats.
 Trufood Humanised.
 Trufood Follow-on.
 Virol.
 Bovril Beef and Mixed
 Vegetables Weaning Cubes.
 Bovril Carrot Weaning Cubes.
 F.S. Tablets.
 Adexolin Drops.
 Vitamin Oran-Capsules.
 Ambrosia Tablets.
 Minadex.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1950.</u>
Total number of deliveries - as Midwife.	337	378
Total number of deliveries - as Maternity Nurse.	17	17
Total number of patients ante-natally examined.	432	408
Number of cases delivered under Gas & Air Analgesia.	277	310
Percentage of women having Gas & Air Analgesia.	78%	78%

PREMATURE INFANTS.

Died.

Number born at home and nursed at home.	- 10	1
Number born at home and nursed in hospital.	- Nil	-
Number born and nursed in hospital.	- <u>35</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>45</u>	<u>6</u>
Number of premature stillbirths at home.	- <u>Nil.</u>	

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Premature.</u>	
	<u>Births.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
1944	27	15
1945	34	16
1946	82	16
1947	34	10
1948	37	9
1949	75	21
1950	60	11
1951	45	6

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Sunlight clinics were held every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9.00 a.m. at Sagar Street Clinic, until 5th October, 1951, the rate of attendance being twice per week.

On the 8th October, 1951, the Ultra Violet Light Clinic was transferred to the Divisional Public Health Office, "Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford, and sessions were held each Monday and Thursday at 9.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m., the rate of attendance being twice per week.

The following are the numbers of new cases and attendances in the 0 to 4 and 5 to 15 age groups during the year.

<u>New Cases.</u>		<u>Total Number of Attendances.</u>	
<u>0 - 4.</u>	<u>5 - 15.</u>	<u>0 - 4.</u>	<u>5 - 15.</u>
163	266	1812	3788

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

(a) Notifications of Diphtheria.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Number.</u>
1941	94
1942	68
1943	45
1944	39
1945	33
1946	27
1947	23
1948	17
1949	6
1950	Nil
1951	Nil

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION (cont'd.)

(b) Number of children immunised per year.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Births.</u>	<u>0 - 4 yrs.</u>	<u>5 - 15 yrs.</u>
1942	827	532	838
1943	802	669	1648
1944	946	582	426
1945	859	795	442
1946	935	730	515
1947	952	738	569
1948	860	729	583
1949	858	836	862
1950	725	684	1269
1951	709	612	<u>368</u>

(c) Number of children immunised -
Primary & Refresher doses since 1946.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>0 - 4 yrs.</u>		<u>5 - 15 yrs.</u>	
	<u>Primary.</u>	<u>Refresher.</u>	<u>Primary.</u>	<u>Refresher.</u>
1946	730	-	425	90
1947	735	3	398	171
1948	728	1	278	305
1949	864	22	345	517
1950	684	-	276	993
1951	601	11	44	324

(d) MOBILE UNIT IMMUNISATION VAN IN THE DIVISION.
Total number of children who completed
a full course of immunisation.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>0 - 5 yrs.</u>		<u>5 - 15 yrs.</u>	
	<u>Primary.</u>	<u>Booster.</u>	<u>Primary.</u>	<u>Booster.</u>
1949	407	9	89	44
1950	118	-	3	-
1951	111	1	3	-

	<u>A.P.T.</u>	<u>T.A.F.</u>	<u>A.P.T.</u>
	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Total number of primary immunisations.	496	121	114
Total number of booster immunisations.	53	-	1
Total number who had completion)	22	16	9
injection at static clinics.)			
TOTAL.	<u>571</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>124</u>
Total number of injections given.	<u>1116</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>248</u>
Number who did not complete course			
with Van for various reasons.	<u>36</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>19</u>

HOME HELP SERVICE.

Number of cases during 1951	-	<u>152</u>
Number of Home Helps employed at 31st December, 1951.	-	<u>17</u>

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Number of cases.</u>	<u>Total Number of visits.</u>
1950	379	13,703
1951	488	14,424

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

<u>Number of schools.</u>	<u>Number of schools inspected.</u>	
	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
30	28	29
 <u>Average number of pupils attending school during 1951.</u>		
	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
7862	2660	2882

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS.

There are nine Centres where Minor Ailments Clinics are held in the District, the main one being at Vesley Street. Subsidiary clinics are held at Ashton Road, Cutsyke, Airedale, Fryston, Hightown, Glasshoughton, Whitwood More, and Wheldon Lane Nursery Schools.

<u>Defects treated.</u>	<u>Total number of attendances.</u>
1874	4818

MENTAL HEALTH OCCUPATION CENTRE.

The Mental Health Occupation Centre, opened in Castleford to cater for the needs of ~~Castleford~~ and of surrounding divisions, has had a most successful year, and the average weekly attendance at this Centre was in the region of 153. From past experience, it has been found that the most popular subjects are country dancing, music, movement and handwork, but undue emphasis is not placed on any one subject. Handwork, of which neatness is the keynote, has shown a marked improvement, and on more than one occasion parents have expressed surprise that their children were capable of executing movements and exercises of this nature.

As it was thought desirable to have some measure of control over the physical condition of these children, medical examinations were instituted in May, and from the parents' point of view, proved a most popular feature. I am pleased to be able to report that as a result of the persistent and painstaking efforts on the part of my nursing staff, the number of head infestations has been reduced during the year.

On the 28th June, the annual school outing, made possible by the financial generosity of the County Council, took the form of a bus trip to Knaresborough and as the weather was fine it was much appreciated by the children. Their behaviour at this outing was particularly good.

cont'd....

MENTAL HEALTH OCCUPATION CENTRE (cont'd...)

As it was impossible for all the children to go on this trip, a later half-day trip was arranged for July 19th, when a most enjoyable outing took place to Temple Newsam to see the flowers and gardens. Later on in the year, the County Council made a further contribution towards the Christmas Party and this, augmented by toys from the Yorkshire Post Fund, gladdened the hearts of many of these children. Previous experience proved the worth of holding Parents' Days, when it was found possible to clear up with the mothers various points as regards the welfare of their children and, in addition, the parents appreciated the opportunities afforded them of getting to know what their children were being taught to do. It is being realised more and more by these parents that the County Council have the welfare of their loved ones at heart, and this realisation has acted as a spur in intensifying their co-operation with us.

Broadly speaking, there has been an all-round improvement in the general behaviour of the children and the establishment of more pronounced cleanly habits has been a most noticeable feature. Prior to their admission to the Occupation Centre, these children, of necessity, lived in a world comprised almost solely of themselves and their family, but since their attendance at the Centre, where their contacts are on a much wider scale, they have made considerable forward strides socially, and the graduated teaching which they receive has established a noticeable all-round improvement in their self-confidence.

It is a real joy to watch the improvement made by individual children as a result of their attendance at the Centre, and to those sceptics who maintain that these Centres can do little or nothing to effect any material improvement in the condition of these children, I would again issue an invitation to come along and see for themselves what can be, and is being, done.

CONCLUSION.

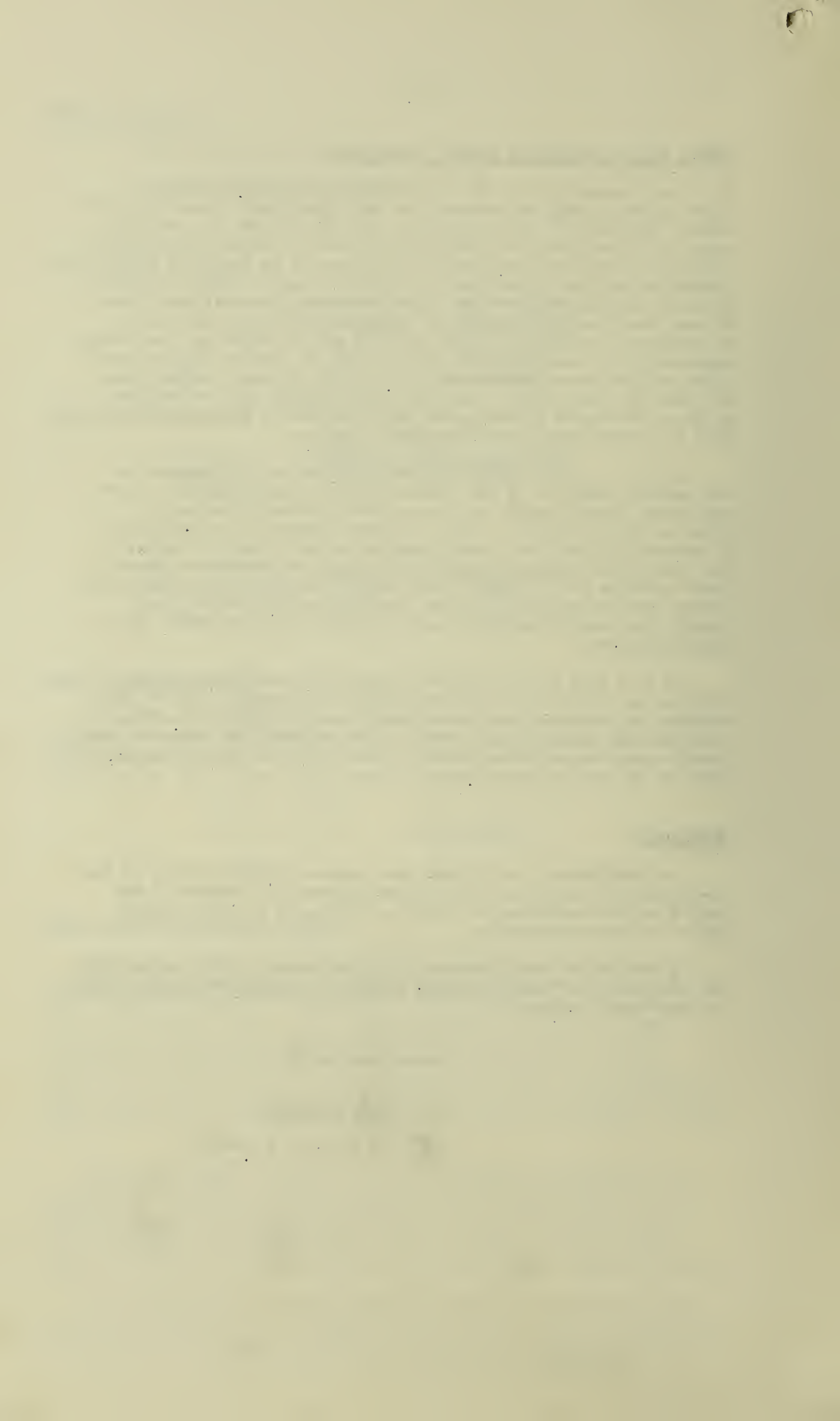
In conclusion, I would once more express my appreciation of the co-operation I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and thank my colleagues in other departments for their assistance.

I would also thank the staff of my department, both professional and clerical, for their continued assistance willingly afforded during the year under review.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. PATERSON

Medical Officer of Health.



THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent
E.J.WINFIELD, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.INST.P.C.

YEAR ENDED 31ST.DECEMBER,1951.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year ended 31st. December, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs Dodsworth, Mrs Parker and Gentlemen,

I beg to place before you my Eighth Annual Report in which is given a brief review of the work of my Department and the sanitary conditions obtaining in your district during the year 1951.

Whilst the report cannot, I fear, reveal any spectacular improvements it does indicate steady progress in the fields of food hygiene, housing repair, and public cleansing, progress which it is hoped will continue in each succeeding year.

LEGISLATION

The year 1951 produced but little legislation of a national character affecting environmental hygiene, but as against this the passing of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, has made available to local authorities additional powers to deal with vital problems. It is proposed to refer to some of these powers in the appropriate sections of the report.

HOUSING

Having regard to the urgent need for more houses, one would particularly like to report great achievements in this direction. Unfortunately the year 1951 can show but little progress. In my report for the year 1950, I referred to the proposed new housing sites at Airedale and Fryston and it was hoped that 1951 would see work on these sites progressing rapidly.

These hopes did not materialise, and it is disappointing to record the building of only 64 new houses during the year, 56 by the local authority and 8 by private enterprise. It is realised that the difficulties to be encountered in securing suitable sites are mountainous, but it is hoped that in the report for 1952 it will be possible to show them overcome and the new sites and new houses well under construction.

Despite the disappointments sustained in new housing your Health Committee were not deterred from giving consideration to existing housing. Following upon my special report of 1950, it was agreed to study closely one of the suggested Re-Development Areas, and to this end the Halfacre Area was surveyed in detail. In the report to the Health Committee I gave details of an area covering 17 acres and comprising 408 houses, and made suggestions for the gradual clearance and re-building of the area, utilising to the full all existing streets and services. These suggestions were approved in principle, but when submitted tentatively to the higher authority did not receive its approbation, its inception being considered premature at this time. Nevertheless, I still look hopefully to the time when this (and other similar schemes) can be undertaken, for I am satisfied that they are a practical remedy for some of our housing ills.

Our efforts were not limited to the preparation of special schemes, consistent effort being made towards securing the satisfactory repair of existing dwellings. As in all the post-war years the greatest barrier to systematic overhaul to the financial aspect of investment property. In my last Annual Report I referred to this problem, and the year 1951 only saw a worsening of the situation. Wage rates and material costs continued to rise, but rents remain static, and many owners are finding that their properties are no longer an asset but rather a liability. It is therefore easy to realise the difficulties existing when major repairs are required. Despite this problem the summarised figures do show a steady acquiescence, consequently the general housing standard has been maintained at a fair level.

Our problems in securing this have not been assisted in any way by the effects of mining activities. During the year serious disturbance occurred to a number of houses, disturbance attributed to shallow seam mining. Whilst the National Coal Board were quite prepared to accept responsibility for the damage caused, they were not willing to undertake repairs at this stage due to the fact that movement was not deemed to have ceased. This decision necessitated a number of families to continue to reside in houses adversely affected.

Whilst the value of coal to our National finances is fully appreciated it is difficult to accept entirely the system of mining it. It is difficult to reconcile the damage caused by the extraction of coal and its waste with the huge dumps now disfiguring our countryside. It seems unbelievable that these could not be returned underground, thereby stabilising valuable properties and at the same time preserving our amenities.

A further aspect of existing housing was experienced during the year by the submission for consideration of two schemes of improvement under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949.

One scheme was submitted to the Minister for approval, but was refused, whilst the second scheme was subsequently withdrawn.

It would appear that the intention of the Act - namely to secure the improvement of existing properties, is likely to be lost through the exhausting standard of requirements. Any grant made under the Act is conditional upon the works costing not less than £100 and not more than £600, and that on completion the property must have achieved a standard comparable with modern requirements.

Furthermore, the power given to local authorities to determine the rents of properties upon which grants are made is not always favourably received by the owner. Experience to date indicates that there will not be any general rush by owners to avail themselves of grants and it would appear more likely that the intention of the Act can best be secured by the local authority acquiring the properties and themselves carrying out the improvements.

One such case was submitted to your Health Committee and at the year end some progress had been made to this end.

Finally I append for members a tabulated report on the activities coming under the heading of housing repair.

HOUSING STATISTICS

No. of dwelling houses in the district..... 11,756
No. of back-to-back houses included in above.... 289

1. Inspections of dwelling houses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)..... 1,824
(b) No. of inspections for that purpose..... 5,702
(2) (a) No. of houses (included under(1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations..... 434
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose..... 1,558
(3) No. of dwelling houses needing further action.
(a) No. considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.... 263
(b) No. (excluding above) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation..... 171

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers..... 489

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 166
(2) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
(a) By Local Authority..... Nil
(b) By owners..... 140

Proceedings under Sections 11, and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation..... 14
(2) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... 10
(3) No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..... Nil

Proceedings under Section 12 of the
Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (1) | No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made..... | 1 |
| (2) | No. of separate tenements or underground rooms the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit..... | Nil |

NEW HOUSES.

Number of new houses provided during
the year.

By the Local Authority: Permanent Type..	56
Temporary Type..	Nil
By Private Enterprise.....	8

Housing Act, 1949.

As reported two applications for grant under Section 20 of the above mentioned Act were received. One of these was refused by the Ministry due to the fact that the house after conversion would not have attained the required standard. The other applicant decided to withdraw the application when informed of the rent laid down by the Council.

The following is a summary of the return submitted of the action taken under the Housing Acts, 1930/36 and the position at the 31st. December, 1951.

Part III of the Act. Clearance Areas.

No. of unfit dwelling houses demolished...	68
No. of persons displaced.....	243

Part II of the Act. Individual Unfit Houses.

No. of dwelling houses demolished.

By Formal Action.....	131
By Informal Action.....	32

No. of dwelling houses closed.....	33
Parts of buildings closed.....	12
No. of persons displaced from above.....	825

No. of dwelling houses made fit.

By Formal Action.....	281
By Informal Action.....	2051

SUMMARY OF NOTICES

Section	Informal Notices	Complied with without Stat. Notice.	Statutory Notices.	Stat. Notices complied with.	Out- standing.
Housing Act, 1936 Section 9	1	-	-	-	1
Public Health Act, 1936.					
Sections 92/3	424	231	149	111	73
Section 75	588	294	-	-	304
Section 47	22	19	1	-	4
Section 45	134	114	9	9	17
Section 39	94	72	7	6	24
Others	11	7	3	3	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

During the year 1951 our activities in this connection were maintained at a high level. In previous years every endeavour has been made to secure cleanliness in food production, but not infrequently our efforts lacked specific direction. In March, 1950, the Council formally adopted Byelaws under the provisions of Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, but 1951 was the first year in which the effect was fully appreciated. Our previous efforts had secured much by way of washing facilities, but with the adoption of the Byelaws we were able to press more strongly the demand for the protection of food exposed for sale. During the year traders gradually fell into line with our requirements and by the end of the year screened show counters were becoming general. The support given by the Markets Committee was particularly noteworthy. Consideration was given to every aspect of food trade existing in the Market area and at the year end plans were well in hand for rearranging the food stalls in the outside Market. Discussions were well advanced on refrigerated show counters in the Fish Market, whilst the individual tenants were steadily securing the requirements of the Byelaws with show displays. It is hoped that the year 1952 will see the full benefits of these discussions.

In my last report I drew attention to the case of the street trader and stressed the need for improvements in this direction. Our activities have secured great improvements in the type of vehicle used for retailing ice-cream, almost all of which are provided with wash-basins and hot water supplies. A steady improvement has also been noted in the milk retailing vehicles and in some of the larger mobile shops, but much still remains to be done with the small miscellaneous food trader. I last year expressed the opinion that the open cart or barrow was no longer in keeping with modern standards. This class of trader has to date been able to play his trade without registration, and control has perforce been difficult, but with the passing of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, this weakness should disappear. Section 76 of the Act requires all itinerant vendors to be themselves registered with the local authority and to also register storage premises used in connection with their trade; the local authority may in turn refuse registration under certain circumstances. One can look hopefully to securing a much greater degree of control through this provision.

As in former years the inspection of animals slaughtered for human consumption was carried out in full and details of the work are later appended. During the year it was noted that a number of poor quality animals were regularly received for slaughter for manufacturing purposes, due to the falling off in the quantity of imported meat. These animals called for very close inspection and many were rejected as unfit, this in turn is reflected in the tabulated figures appended. In general the system of slaughtering has shown some improvement but I cannot stress too strongly the need for better premises. Your Health Committee considered this matter and towards the end of the year submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Food for a new slaughter-house, to be owned and managed by the Council and be erected in the district. A meeting was later held with the Ministry officials, but again the time is not considered fully opportune.

As in previous years close attention was paid to the sale of ice-cream and milk, whilst routine duties included observations on the chemical composition and quality of all foods. Details of samples taken are given under their respective heads.

MILK SUPPLY

1951 can be regarded as noteworthy in that during the year the steady but persistent endeavours of previous years finally achieved their objective.

It will be seen from the tabulated results that the town derives its milk supply from 99 distributors, only one of whom retails raw milk, and that of "Accredited" standard. All deliver their supplies in sealed bottles, none from open cans. The largest single supplier is the C.W.S. Retail Society, which continues to operate its own pasteurising plant at Ashton Road, drawing its supply of raw milk from more than 100 farms in the adjacent areas. The majority of the smaller retailers draw their supplies from Manorcroft Dairies and their associate company, Express Dairies, Sheffield, both of whom supply Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milks. A large number of shop keepers distribute bottled "Sterilised" milk. The street vendors in turn are operating with much improved vehicles, practically the whole being entirely covered or screened against sun, rain and dirt.

These conditions have undoubtedly been brought about the close co-operation of the staff of the Department with the traders following the meeting held the previous year.

Notwithstanding the progress made in the field of distribution there was no relaxing in the degree of supervision achieved by examination. Sampling is routine in the Department and laboratory examinations cover both Bacteriological and Biological condition as well as chemical composition. The results throughout the year give most reassuring results.

The following are the tables of results:-

REGISTRATION OF PRODUCERS, DISTRIBUTORS AND DAIRIES.

Pasteurised Milk

No. of producers of Pasteurised milk..... 1
No. of inspections of pasteurising plant.....77

Distribution

No. of distributors on register.....99

No. selling Raw Milk..... 1
No. selling Pasteurised Milk.....24
No. selling Accredited Milk..... 1
No. selling T.T.Pasteurised Milk.....21
No. selling Sterilised Milk.....80

SAMPLING OF MILK FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Raw Milk

No. of samples submitted to Methylene
Blue Test.....740
No. of samples which satisfied M.B.Test
for Accredited Milk.....445
No. which did not satisfy above test.....295

Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples submitted to prescribed
tests.....108
No. satisfying Methylene Blue Test.....104
No. satisfying Phosphatase Test.....108

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

No. of samples submitted to prescribed
tests.....120
No. satisfying Methylene Blue Test.....118
No. satisfying Phosphatase test.....120

Sterilised Milk

No. of samples submitted to prescribed
tests..... 2
No. satisfying Methylene Blue Test..... 2
No. satisfying Turbidity Test..... 2

Accredited Milk

No. of samples submitted to prescribed
test..... 4
No. satisfying Methylene Blue Test..... 4

Tuberculin Tested Milk

No. of samples submitted for prescribed
tests..... 6
No. satisfying Methylene Blue Test..... 5

MILK - BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION FOR TUBERCULOSIS

No. of samples submitted for above test.....161

No. giving negative result.....152

No. giving positive result..... 9

Details are given below of positive samples and action taken.

<u>Date of Sample</u>	<u>Type of Supply</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
29. 3. 51	Raw milk supplied to pasteurising plant.	One cow slaughtered under T.B. Order.
do.	do.	One cow slaughtered.
do.	do.	No positive animal isolated
5. 6. 51	do.	One cow slaughtered.
26. 6. 51	do.	No positive animal isolated
24. 8. 51	do.	One cow slaughtered.
25. 9. 51	do.	No positive animal isolated
6.11. 51	do.	No positive animal isolated
6.11. 51	do.	One cow slaughtered.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Sampling of Food for Chemical Analysis.

Total number of samples taken -

Informal.....163

Formal..... 25

Total.....188

<u>Description</u>	<u>No. of samples taken</u>		<u>Number adulterated</u>	
	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
Milk	7	146	4	15
Beef Sausage	9	-	1	-
Pork Sausage	3	-	2	-
Beef Sausage Meat	1	-	-	-
Potted Beef Paste	2	-	2	-
Fish Paste	1	-	-	-
Fish Cakes	1	-	-	-
Marzipan	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream	-	17	-	-

Details of the adulterated samples are given below:-

Sample No.	Formal or Informal	Commodity	Analysis	Action taken
784A	Informal	Milk	Fat - 2.57%	Check sample of whole consignment proved genuine.
786A	Informal	Milk	Fat - 2.71%	do. do.
790B	Informal	Milk	Fat - 2.37%	do. do.
792C	Informal	Milk	Fat - 2.62%	Average over whole consignment proved genuine.
795A	Informal	Milk	Fat - 2.86%	do. do.
799A	Informal	Milk	Fat - 2.81%	do. do.
807B	Informal	Milk	Fat - 2.79%	Check samples proved genuine.
808C	Informal	Milk	Fat - 2.36%	do. do.
809A	Informal	Milk	Fat - 2.46%	Followed up by check samples, 814B, 820C, 821B and 821A.
806	Formal	Beef Sausage	Meat - 41.8%	Warning issued to producer and retailer.
814B	Informal	Milk	Fat - 2.94%	Followed up by formal samples Nos. 823, 824, 825, 826 and 827.
820C	Informal	Milk	Fat - 2.90%	
821B	Informal	Milk	Fat - 2.38%	
822A	Informal	Milk	Fat - 2.68%	
824	Formal	Milk	Fat - 2.80%	Followed up by
825	Formal	Milk	Fat - 2.66%	"Appeal to Cow"
826	Formal	Milk	Fat - 2.70%	samples which gave
827	Formal	Milk	Fat - 2.95%	similarly low Fat
				Content figures.
				Farmer warned to improve quality.
834B	Informal	Milk	Fat - 2.91%	Followed by check samples which proved genuine.
838B	Informal	Milk	Fat - 2.70%	do. do.
845	Formal	Pork Sausage	Meat - 52.3% (Standard 60%)	Warning issued.
852	Formal	Pork Sausage	Meat - 58.6% Contained preservative.	Warning issued.
850	Formal	Potted Beef Paste.	Meat - 47.4% (Standard 55%)	Warning issued.
855	Formal	Potted Beef Paste.	Meat - 52.4%	Warning issued.

ICE-CREAM

Ice-cream continues to be most popular with the general public, and this is reflected in the number of shops retailing the product. All of these draw their supplies from the large scale producers, (most of it being pre-packed), and retailed direct from refrigerated containers. This offers an excellent system of protection. The retail sale is not, however, confined solely to shops. As in former years we are visited by many itinerant vendors from outside districts, some of whom retail pre-packed ice-cream, but many of whom still retail the loose product. As reported earlier there has been a marked improvement in the standard of vehicle used, which in turn assures a better standard of cleanliness amongst vendors; nevertheless constant supervision is maintained over both product and vendor.

There are only four producers registered within the district and regular inspections are made of the premises. The conditions found are not always what one would wish, but repeated visits have always secured improvement. It has not been observed that there has been any serious deviation from the requirements of the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations.

The following gives the number of premises registered:-

No. of premises registered for sale during	
the year.....	3
No. of premises registered for manufacture	
during the year.....	0

Position at end of 1951.

No. of premises registered for sale.....	65
No. of premises registered for	
manufacture.....	4

Bacteriological sampling was carried on in a routine manner and the results again showed an improvement over the previous year.

The Methylene Blue Test is used in all cases and a good quality ice cream should maintain its place in Grades 1 and 2. A lapse into Grade 3 can be excused if occasional only, but no ice cream should be of such poor quality as to merit Grade 4. Our samples have shown odd ice creams in this latter Grade, but the great majority attain Grades 1 and 2. The minor fluctuations here lead one to suspect the variations in storage conditions, but nothing of a serious nature has been located.

Classified Results.

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>
No. of samples taken.	209	243
No. of samples classified Grade I	126	151
No. of samples classified Grade 2	53	35
No. of samples classified Grade 3	26	39
No. of samples classified Grade 4	4	18

Chemical Composition.

The standard laid down by the Ministry of Food remained throughout the year as follows:-

Fat Content.....	5%
Solids not Fat.....	7.5%
Sugar.....	10.0%

Seventeen samples were taken, all of which attained the minimum standard.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTION

As previously stated all animals slaughtered for human consumption are dealt with at the one slaughterhouse leased by the Ministry of Food.

Slaughtering is carried out by agents on their behalf, and 12 persons licensed to slaughter and stun animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, not all of whom are however engaged regularly on the work.

The carcasses of all animals are examined and the following gives details of the work:-

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	1,725	426	35	5000	726
Number Inspected	1,725	426	35	5000	726
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	8	2	13	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	667	142	5	121	186
Percentage of the number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis	38.8	35.2	20.0	2.7	27.5
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	12	28	1	-	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	159	171	-	-	32
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	9.94	46.7	2.8	-	5.1

Carcasses, Part-carcasses and Organs Condemned

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Carcasses	52	3	13	19	87
Forequarters	22	-	6	2	30
Hindquarters	10	-	-	-	10
Heads and Tongues	219	1	-	30	250
Lungs	507	-	-	-	507
Plucks	-	4	117	58	179
Hearts	25	-	-	-	25
Livers	824	-	-	-	824
Udders	25	-	-	-	25
Intestines	51	-	8	192	251
Legs	-	1	-	3	4

Diseases

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis	370	1	-	37	408
Actinomycosis	8	-	-	-	8
Emphysema	25	-	-	-	25
Abscesses	202	-	2	11	215
Fatty Degeneration	12	-	-	-	12
Angioma	63	-	-	-	63
Parasitic	228	1	95	9	333
Cirrhosis	366	-	-	-	366
Tumours	2	-	-	-	2
Bruising	35	1	1	5	42
Mastitis	20	-	-	-	20
Plcurisy	11	-	-	-	11
Peritonitis	1	2	-	-	3
Fever	1	-	-	4	5
Swine Fever	-	-	-	2	2
Inflammation	24	-	-	187	211
Oedema	2	-	9	-	11
Septicæmia	2	-	3	-	5
Rickets & Malnutrition	-	-	2	-	2
Moribund	-	-	2	-	2
Septic Pericarditis	6	-	-	-	6
Jaundice	-	-	-	1	1
Pyæmia	1	-	-	-	1
Cysticercus Bovis	1	-	-	-	1
Melanosis	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	10	-	1	1	12
Swine Erisypelas	-	-	-	1	1
Septic Nephritis	1	-	-	-	1
Immaturity	-	1	-	-	1

During the year there was one prosecution. This arose from enquiries made by the Ministry of Food, Enforcement Officers, who in investigating a case of illicit supplies of meat revealed that part at least was derived from supplies of condemned meat despatched to the disposal works of the agents of the Ministry. At the hearing the employees of the agents, who were responsible for stealing the supplies, were each fined £30, the butcher who received the meat £600 and costs, and the slaughterhouse manager who failed to have the meat suitably discoloured £20. At a later date the manager resigned his appointment, whilst the Ministry withdrew the butcher's trading licence.

Other Foods

The following was among food surrendered as unfit for human consumption:-

35 tins Corned Beef	55 tins Milk
107 tins Other Meats	114 tins Salmon
660 lbs Boiled Ham	140 tins Other Fish
1703 lbs Beef	335 stones Haddock
564 lbs Pork	33 stones Kippers
44 lbs Mutton	28 stones Herring
14½ lbs Bacon	30 lbs Bloaters
23 tins Soup	40 lbs Rabbits
375 tins tomatoes	15 lbs Sausage
11 tins Peas	17 jars Jam
13 tins Beans	37 Bottles Salad Cream
15 tins Other Vegetables	57 Packets Cheese
158 tins Fruit	

Total weight condemned - 23 tons (approximately.)

In the above figures will be noted the large quantities of boiled ham found to be unsound. This was imported canned ham and the cause of the unfitness was attributed to the canning process.

The experience was not confined to either this town or even this county, but appeared to be widespread in the country. The financial aspect, when viewed from the national point of view must have proved most serious and would appear to have lead to action at Government level.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the district continues to be drawn from the Wakefield and Pontefract Corporations, with some slight assistance from the Leeds Corporation. The Wakefield supply is mainly fed direct to properties via the service mains, but the Pontefract supply is delivered into storage reservoirs for re-distribution via service mains. The Leeds supply is only used intermittently and when required feeds directly into the mains serving the Lock Lane area. During 1951 the new reinforced concrete storage reservoirs at Redhill were brought into commission, and as a result the old brick open reservoir was withdrawn from service.

The Wakefield supply continues to be of a soft quality, whilst the Pontefract supply is undoubtedly hard. During the year some difficulty was experienced with bacterial content, and it was necessary to carry out systematic chlorination of reservoir supplies.

The Department carried out routine sampling of supplies, the results of which are as follows:-

Water - Public Supply.

No. of samples taken from reservoirs.....	85
No. showing coliform organisms.....	2
No. of samples from consumers taps.....	329
No. showing coliform organisms.....	11

A tabulated list of unsatisfactory samples is given below:-

<u>Date of Sample.</u>	<u>No. of Sample.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Non-Faecal coliform.</u>
16.1.51	25	Tap at Airehole Works	2
23.1.51	39	do. do.	6
25.1.51	45	do. do.	2
25.1.51	50	151, Holywell Lane	2
3.4.51	146	Fryston Colliery	2
17.4.51	157	Town Hall Pumping Station	2
16.5.51	194	do. do.	2
26.5.51	275	Fryston Colliery	3
14.8.51	469	Cinder Lane	2
21.8.51	473	Town Hall	16
21.8.51	474	Treasurer's Department	2
21.8.51	475	Redhill Chlorinator	6
21.8.51	476	New Reservoir	5

Water Fryston Village.

This small hamlet continues to be served by public supply feed to an iron storage tank to reduce pressure.

Carr Wood.

The supply of water for this area continues to be made available by means of the communal standpipe and this is believed to be generally used. The spring referred to in previous reports must of course continue to exist.

Public Baths - Sampling of Water.

The swimming season extended from April to October and regular samples of water from the Baths were taken weekly and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The majority of the samples showed no sign of contamination, but during the months of June and July three samples were found to contain non-faecal B.coli, and one to contain faecal B.coli. At this stage the system of chlorination was overhauled and the degree of sampling stepped up, and as a result the water returned to its normal condition. During this period a sample was taken for chemical analysis, and this revealed a high content of total solids and chlorides, the whole indicating that a change of water was desirable.

The results achieved by this regular sampling are particularly interesting in the light of the care taken in chlorination and purification of the water. It is obvious that even with the high standard of management appertaining to our Baths, irregular results can be obtained. As a result of this experience improvements to plant were carried out during the winter and the results obtained during 1952 should prove of great interest.

During the year 1951, the Department took 123 samples for Bacteriological Examination and 1 for Chemical Analysis.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

During the year instruments were maintained for the recording of the deposit of soot and sulphur trioxide at Cinder Lane, Carlton Street, Ings Lane and Redhill, and the figures secured are later appended. In addition, observations were taken in all parts of the district throughout the year.

On the commercial side our problems can be divided into two, light and heavy industry. The majority of the former are served by small boilers, mainly of the vertical type fed by underfeed stokers. Providing the mechanism remains in good order, little trouble is experienced, except on the odd occasions when clinkering, etc., is necessary. Trouble was experienced with one boiler of this type, but a change of fuel and a lightening of load relieved the situation.

In the case of heavy industry, the problem is more acute. It would appear that steam demands combined with unsuitable fuel cause serious smoke emissions. Complaints were received of the emissions from chemical works, potteries, and coke ovens plant, interviews being held with the managements of all concerns. At the chemical works a complete re-organization of boiler plant has been undertaken; this was commenced in 1951, but not finally completed. At the potteries a slight improvement appears to have been achieved, but the coke ovens plant still remains one of our greatest problems. Fumes from the ovens with smoke from boiler chimneys continue to pour forth and befoul the atmosphere, and it would seem that nothing less than complete re-building can achieve

an improvement. The time is long overdue when this work should be undertaken.

As in previous years it was noted that heavy emissions are given off from certain colliery chimneys, situate both within the area and in district adjacent. It would be true to say that these constitute our worse offenders, and one could seriously advocate the National Coal Board to overhaul their steam raising appliances.

On the domestic side of atmospheric pollution, it is interesting to record the increasing use of the modern type of smokeless grate. With the continuing fuel shortage many householders last winter installed this type of fire-grate, to enable them to extend their fuel supplies, and also to enable them to burn fuels other than bituminous coal. Whilst the numbers are not prolific, having regard to the number of dwellings in the area, it is obviously a trend in the right direction; may it gather in impetus.

It must be appreciated that whilst the nation's fuel problem is so acute, improvements must perforce be slow, but it behoves everyone to keep themselves fully informed of the position and of new developments. With this in mind it is pleasing to remind the Council that they are represented on the Executive Committee of the West Riding Regional Smoke Abatement Committee, and on the Yorkshire Council of the National Smoke Abatement Society. Both these bodies are alive to the problems of the day and despite many frustrations, continue to fight for a cleaner, purer atmosphere.

The following are tables of results secured by our gauge observations:-

Sootfall - Tons per Square Mile.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Cinder Lane</u>	<u>Ings Lane</u>	<u>Redhill</u>	<u>Carlton St.</u>
January	18.16	20.32	12.82	17.65
February	14.82	20.50	11.12	20.18
March	17.88	18.14	12.11	16.34
April	14.13	17.72	14.33	21.86
May	20.12	15.33	14.17	17.75
June	13.89	18.44	15.07	13.24
July	16.92	34.70	11.52	18.23
August	21.22	25.80	12.08	17.55
September	11.93	22.37	10.25	15.87
October	22.70	17.42	9.82	18.30
November	28.34	33.16	19.25	40.46
December	16.16	41.82	12.88	24.73
Totals	216.27	285.72	155.42	243.16

Sulphur Trioxide Estimation - Milligrammes per Day.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Cinder Lane</u>	<u>Ings Lane</u>	<u>Redhill</u>	<u>Carlton St.</u>
January	1.29	1.29	1.97	2.62
February	2.50	1.50	2.18	1.97
March	2.08	1.16	1.79	1.75
April	1.64	1.45	1.03	1.43
May	1.47	1.11	0.89	1.05
June	1.19	0.91	1.02	0.95
July	1.52	1.77	1.25	1.10
August	2.10	1.95	1.50	1.53
September	1.97	1.61	1.54	1.49
October	2.60	1.87	2.55	2.95
November	2.49	2.46	2.17	2.63
December	3.22	2.94	2.82	3.44
Averages	2.01	1.67	1.73	1.91

RIVERS AND WATERCOURSES.

As in previous years certain water courses have tended to overflow in storm time, causing localised flooding. This is undoubtedly created by subsidence movement, and is a further penalty of coal mining.

other

On the other hand it is with relief that one reports a year clear of river flooding. The works carried out in the past few years appear to have secured the low lying parts of the town against storm water from the river.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The Department continues to carry out disinfection of premises after cases of notifiable disease and also after deaths or removal of pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis. To this end houses are treated by spraying and fumigation, whilst bedding, etc., are dealt with by steam treatment.

The disinfecter plant at Cinder Lane continues to give good economic service, not only to our own townspeople, but also to neighbouring authorities.

Premises affected with vermin are now sprayed with a solution containing D.D.T. and Pyrethrum, and excellent results have been achieved.

The policy of dealing with all Council houses upon change of tenancy and also on first occupation has been continued. The in-going tenant's furniture is concentrated to one room, wherein it is both sprayed and fumigated, whilst the remaining rooms are sprayed with solution, leaving behind a residual effect.

Throughout the year infestations of cockroaches, beetles, etc., were dealt with by Gammaxane Powder, which has given excellent results with this type of insect.

One industrial concern continues to have its premises treated with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas, and as in former years the work is carried out by experienced contractors, but the Department on each occasion takes confirmatory samples of foodstuffs after the treatment has been completed.

The following shows the works carried out during the year:-

Disinfection after Infectious Disease....	73
Disinfestation of verminous houses:	
Privately owned.....	22
L.A. owned.....	2
Council houses treated upon creation of new tenancy.....	208

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SANITARY ALTERATIONS.

This section of the report reveals each year the state of the sanitary accommodation in the district. It will be appreciated that there still remains a number of privy middens and slop closets within the district, but these are being steadily eliminated. The work of conversion is generally carried out by the owners concerned and grants are made by the Local Authority on the following terms:-

- (a) Upon submission of three competitive tenders, one half of the lowest tender.
- (b) Without submission of tenders £10 per conversion.

One problem which is rapidly achieving major proportions is the number of dwelling houses served by cesspools. Reference has been made in the past to the trouble and cost entailed in the emptying of these receptacles, but the time is fast approaching when alternative arrangements must be made to deal with the sewage from the houses concerned. Whilst it is appreciated that it is not possible to sewer all the outlying areas, it is realised that a number of premises are situate in areas where sewerage is possible, but at an undoubtedly high cost. During 1951 a new sewer was completed in Redhill Avenue and this will permit the abolition of several cesspools. I would urge the Council to undertake similar schemes in the Miredale district, despite the capital cost entailed.

Works carried out during the year 1951 are summarised below:-

Privies abolished.....	2
Privies converted to water closets...	Nil
Slop closets converted to water closets.....	24
Water closets abolished.....	1
Additional water closets provided to existing buildings.....	10
Water closets provided to new buildings.....	120
Drains and water closets re-constructed or repaired.....	123
Drains, water closets, etc. opened up, cleansed, etc.....	578
Ashpits (wct) abolished.....	1
Ashbins abolished.....	2
Ashbins provided to new buildings...	64

Summary of sanitary accommodation as at 31st. December, 1951:-

No. of water closets in district:	
On main sewers.....	12836
On cesspools.....	88
No. of waste water closets in district	45
No. of privies in district.....	41
No. of pail closets in district.....	35
Total.....	13045

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Throughout the year routine inspections were made of all factories, attention being paid to cleanliness in non-mechanical factories and to sanitary accommodation and escape in case of fire in all factories.

Liaison was mentioned with H.M. Inspector of Factories with an interchange of information on a number of occasions.

The following is a copy of the Annual Return submitted to the Ministry of Labour regarding work under this heading.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register.</u>	<u>No. of Inspections.</u>	<u>Notices Served.</u>
Factories without Mechanical Power.	24	40	Nil
Factories with Mechanical Power.	138	192	1
Other Premises.	1	2	Nil
Totals.	163	234	1

Cases in which defects were found:-

<u>Defects</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Ref. to H.M.I.</u>	<u>Ref. by H.M.I.</u>	<u>Prosecutions.</u>
Want of Cleanliness.	1	1	-	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	1	2	-
(b) Unsuitable	3	3	1	2	-
Totals	7	6	5	2	-

Number of outworkers on Register - 2

THEATRES AND CINEMAS

The town continues to be served by one theatre and six cinemas, all of which were inspected from time to time and found to be well maintained.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Two common lodging houses exist in the district, both catering for men only. They were visited regularly throughout the year, and were found at all times to be well managed.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM AND CARBIDE OF CALCIUM

The normal inspections and supervision of premises storing these products were carried out during the year. Alterations were made at existing stores and several new installations were set up during the year.

Fifty-one licences were issued authorising the storage of 461,677 gallons of petrol, 20,250 gallons of petroleum mixtures and 448 lbs of carbide.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The year under review covers the second year of operation of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and no major changes occurred in either the procedure to be followed or in the financial provisions. Two rat-catchers were employed full-time by the Department and this enabled regular inspections and treatments to be carried out. Whilst infestations were naturally widespread in the district, the main sites continue to be the sewage works, the two marine stores and the areas adjoining the river. All were given frequent treatments, but re-infestations occurred, and it is obvious that only by persistently dealing with the areas can the infestations be kept down to reasonable proportions.

The town's sewerage system was test baited on two occasions and positive results were found in certain areas of the town; these however were not serious. Once again the value of regular treatments is emphasised by the very minor results found.

The following are details of the work carried out during the year:-

Sewer Treatment

1950/51 Maintenance Treatment II

No. of manholes baited.....	56
No. of clear takes.....	14
No. of part takes.....	2

1951/52 Test Baiting

No. of manholes baited.....	107
No. of clear takes.....	2
No. of part takes.....	1

1951/52 Maintenance Treatment I

No. of manholes baited.....	43
No. of clear takes.....	21
No. of part takes.....	Nil

Surface Treatment

No. of infestations treated:-

Rats - Major.....	36
Minor.....	272
Mice.....	67

Total.....375

Types of Property Treated

<u>Property</u>	<u>Rats</u>		<u>Mice</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Major</u>	<u>Minor</u>		
U.D.C. Property	14	102	17	133
Business Premises	11	61	36	108
Dwelling Houses	14	106	14	134
Agricultural Property.	-	3	-	3

Details of treatments:

<u>Property</u>	<u>No. of baits laid.</u>	<u>No. of Baits taken</u>	<u>No. of bodies found</u>
U.D.C. Property	2560	1868	93
Business Premises	2566	1731	167
Dwelling Houses	2140	1322	103
Farms	68	47	2

<u>Property</u>	<u>No. of Inspections carried out</u>
U.D.C. Property	116
Business Premises	301
Dwelling houses	144
Farms	53

The Council continues to retain its membership in the Local Advisory Group and your officers attend regularly the meetings of the Group.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

The structures coming under this heading and reported upon previously continue to exist within our district, but again the time does not seem opportune for dealing with them.

There is undoubtedly a tendency by individuals to acquire a moveable dwelling and proceed to occupy it without any recourse to the Local Authority, and it is only by the utmost vigilance being maintained that this practice is prevented.

During the year several attempts were made by individuals to establish moveable dwellings within the area, but action by the Department produced the desired result in each case.

As in former years travelling showmen used sites in the town as winter quarters in addition to visiting for seasonal fairs. The vans were generally well maintained and the sites well kept.

SHOPS AND FOOD PREMISES

As indicated earlier in the report, our activities in connection with shops and food premises were pursued with considerable vigour.

It is pleasing to be able to report co-operation and assistance from the majority of our traders, and the figures given below show a steady improvement in conditions generally.

No. of inspections made:

(a) Non-food shops.....	154
(b) Food shops.....	835
(c) Other food premises.....	444

Defects found and remedied:

<u>Defect</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Lack of washing facilities	9	8
Lack of hot water supply	11	10
Insufficient water closet accommodation.	3	3
Need of cleaning	4	4
Structural alterations needed.	16	14
Ashbins required.	4	4
Exposure of food, in contravention of Byelaws.	45	38

TOYS FOR RAGS

Once again it is to be reported that action has had to be taken under the provisions of Section 154 of the Public Health Act, 1936. With the continuing high values of textiles, particularly woollens, incentive exists for the itinerant collector to take risks. Several instances occurred of collectors attempting to deal with school children and three positive cases were found. Prosecutions in each case resulted in the offenders being convicted, two being fined £5 each, whilst the third offender was fined £5 on each of two charges. The action taken appears to have had a salutary effect upon the trade, there being a noticeable absence of collectors after the cases had been dealt with.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, SECTION 50.

Under the provisions of this Section it is the duty of the Local Authority to arrange the burial of any person dying without direct relatives. The Council delegated these duties to me as the authorised officer, and it was necessary to arrange burial for one person during the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

This Act which came into force on the 1st. November, 1951, repeals all previous Acts relating to Rag Flock and both widens the scope and strengthens the powers of control of the use of filling materials.

It requires the registration of all premises where upholstering, other than repair or reconditioning, is done, and also requires the licensing of all premises where Rag Flock and other filling materials are manufactured.

Under Regulations which accompanied the Act, standards of cleanliness are laid down for all filling materials and the use of dirty materials is prohibited.

In this district there are no factories preparing Rag Flock, but one premises is used for upholstering and registration was applied for and granted.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND.

Nuisances found in 1951.....	1164
Nuisances carried over from 1950.	<u>217</u>
Total requiring abatement.....	1381
Abated during 1951.....	<u>934</u>
Outstanding end of 1951.....	<u>447</u>

Notices served: Formal....	166	Complied with...	140
Informal..	848	Complied with...	640

PUBLIC CLEANSING

As in former years this section of the report covers the work of refuse collection and disposal, street cleansing and public conveniences and all figures refer to the financial year ended 31st. March, 1951.

In attempting to review this very extensive service, one cannot but fail to repeat what has already been said in so many other reports, namely that it is a service to be performed every day of every week of every year. Domestic refuse must be collected weekly and streets swept daily and the extent of the work is virtually determined by the demands of the public. The steadily rising costs of both wages and materials cannot be off-set by any reduction in service given, consequently savings can only be effected by greater efficiency of method, and again there is a limit to what can be attempted.

The workings of the year in question show that the reclaiming of certain materials was carried out at a profit, and this in turn did much to off-set the rising costs, but again 1951 proved a "boom" year and the prices obtained are not likely to be maintained. In fact at the time of writing, business has receded to the verge of "slump" and the year 1952 will present a very different picture when reviewed.

One can but say that at all times great care is given to maintaining our high standards of hygiene at a not unreasonable cost.

It should never be forgotten that this branch of the service is one of the keystones of health.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This service was maintained on a once weekly basis. During the months of March to October the forty-four hour week is compressed into a five-day week, but during the winter months extended to five and a half days.

The vehicles engaged on the work are two Dennis Paxit Rear Loaders, two Karrier CK3 Side Loaders, two Karrier Bantams and one electric vehicle engaged whole-time on shop premises. With so many of our houses occupied by more than one family, and with the liberal supplies of coal to mine workers, the quantity of refuse to remove is high, particularly during the winter months.

A most disconcerting feature has been the reluctance of owners to replace worn out storage bins. With the very varied interpretations placed on the working of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, there appears to be growing a widespread belief that such provision is unfair to owners of property, having regard to the static condition of rents, and accordingly renewals are with-held. This situation is producing a condition where the refuse of many houses is either deposited in a neighbours bin, or alternatively left lying on the yard surface; the practice is unhygienic and from a collection point of view costly and determined action will have to be taken to terminate the present position. It is possible that the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, will assist in deciding the responsibility, but despite this the time seems not inappropriate for an amendment of legislation for the problem is far from being a local one. An alternative well worthy of consideration is the provision of all storage bins by the local authority, whether on the basis of an annual charge or as a charge against rate. This would enable the storage arrangements to be maintained in sound condition and of a uniform standard. Power for this is of course contained in the Act of 1936.

Controlled tipping continues to be our principal method of disposal, although the Destructor has continued to give excellent service. Tips were maintained at Redhill Drive, Oxford Street and Three Lane Ends.

At Redhill the work of supporting the roadway was completed and a final layer of soil provided and trimmed. This work has removed a very serious menace to vehicular traffic and has also done much to improve the appearance of the highway. Work of filling the remainder of the quarry has been commenced, but offers scope for a number of years to come.

At Oxford Street the principal difficulty has been the intake of sub-soil water. Even after the estimated water level had been passed, the inflow continued, and consequently trouble followed. With the advent of the warm weather of May and June, the sulphate-reducing bacteria present in the submerged refuse became active and the result was the release of hydrogen sulphide gas. Attempts were made to relieve the situation by the addition of chlorine, either as bleaching powder or in liquid form, but without success, and ultimately the water was cleared by Fire Service pumps assisting our static pump. Fortunately at the same period we were asked by an industrial concern to provide a tip for excavation material from their works extension scheme,

and this produced an enormous quantity of filling in a very short space of time and very quickly the area was again raised above water level. Tipping continued throughout the winter and a further level was secured, but even so the conflict with the water is not yet over, although no real nuisance has since occurred.

The need for all possible materials at Oxford Street caused the Three Lane Ends tip to be used but scantily; when, however, Oxford Street is in a settled position, this tip will again be opened up.

In the field of salvage every possible effort was made to recover waste paper and cardboard, and despite active competition from trade and youth organisations, much was recovered and sold. Tins and scrap metals were also extracted from the tips and despatched to the furnaces. Our kitchen waste collection was delegated to authorised agents, the processing firm of A.Schofield, Ltd., who continue to act on our behalf. Our finances were much eased by this transfer.

Organic waste continues to be burned at our Destructor, which whilst giving excellent service is rapidly growing in need for an overhaul. Arrangements have been made to this end, but the work will have to be included in the next fiscal year.

Tables covering the work are appended for the benefit of members:-

Collection.

Refuse collected during the year was as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts
Ashbins	20,005	7
Ashpits (dry)	427	10
Ashpits (wet)	169	2
Shop Refuse	1065	8
Cesspools	4758	-
	26,425	7

The cost of the above was £16,836.

Market refuse removed during the year was 174 tons 7 cwts, the cost of which was borne by the Markets Committee.

In addition to this the tradespeople and others conveyed some 292 tons of general waste to the Destructor and an amount, not ascertainable, to the tips.

Destructor ash and the cleansing of the grit arrester necessitated the removal of 174 tons 7 cwts.

Refuse was disposed of as follows:-

Tips

	Tons	Cwts
Ashbins	20,005	7
Ashpits (dry)	427	10
Ashpits (wet)	169	2
Destructor Waste	174	7
Street Cleansing	1111	8
Gully Cleansing	1117	15
	23,005	9

plus trade waste and covering material at a cost of £1,924.

<u>Destructor.</u>	Tons	Cwts
Shop Refuse	1065	8
Market Refuse	174	7
General Trade Waste	<u>292</u>	<u>8</u>
	1532	3

At a cost of £628.

Salvage.

Salvageable materials sold during the year were as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs
Paper	362	15	2
Metals	96	12	1
Kitchen Waste	4	9	2
Textiles	9	6	1

The cost of the collection, sorting and despatch of this material amounted to £2333 and bonus paid to workmen totalled £663 giving a gross cost of £2996. The income produced was £5742.

Analysis of Expenditure.

Refuse Collection.

	£		
Fillers - Wages	9247		
Transport vehicle hire	6926		
Tools	24		
Cesspool Emptying	<u>751</u>	£16948	
Less Income: Trade Refuse	29		
Cesspools	<u>83</u>	<u>112</u>	£16836

Refuse Disposal.

Destructor.

Wages	446		
Repairs and Materials	64		
Fuel	62		
Transport Hire Charge	70		
Insurance	<u>19</u>	661	
Less Income		<u>33</u>	£628

Tips.

Wages	1482		
Soiling	230		
Tools and Repairs	72		
Transport vehicle hire	247		
Fencing	<u>8</u>	2039	
Less Income		<u>75</u>	£1964

Salvage.

Gross Cost		2996	
Less Income		<u>5742</u>	Cr. £2746
			<u>Cr. £154</u>

STREET CLEANSING.

This service continues to be operated partly by mechanical appliances and partly by manual labour. Two mechanical sweeper collectors and two vacuum gully emptiers both operate on a whole time basis.

The mechanical sweepers are mainly utilized for work on main roads where work can proceed without interference, although used to some extent in connection with the early morning gang sweeping. This latter is confined to the principle shopping streets which are swept each day prior to business hours, the gang afterwards splitting up, the men taking over individual districts.

In the Airedale area the work has been carried on by two men with horse and cart working full time, assisted by one man working part time each day in shopping centres prior to business hours. A report on this work was submitted during the year and as a result, it is proposed to substitute a pedestrian controlled electrically propelled orderly cart in place of the horse and cart.

The seasonal work of gritting and snow removal was not again unduly heavy. The principle problem is the early morning traffic to and from the collieries, and to meet this contingency, a small gang turned out each morning at 4.0 a.m., during the months of January and February. In the case of frost or snow, their services were thus available at an early hour, but on clear mornings their services were diverted to ashpits, sweepers dumps, etc. The whole working out most satisfactorily.

Street gullies continue to be cleaned by the mechanical gully emptiers, but as the latter are often required for the work of cesspool emptying, sewer flushing and similar duties, the work is not always performed as often as is desired, the gullies are, however, maintained in fair condition.

Details of the works are as follows:-

Analysis of Expenditure.

Sweeping.

<u>Other Roads.</u>	£		
Wages	2880		
Tools and Carts	83		
Transport vehicle hire	1236		
Hired Haulage	453		
Glass Houghton Depot	14	£4666	
Less Income		<u>1</u>	£4665

<u>County Roads.</u>			
Gross Cost	£2635		
Less income from County Council	<u>£1223</u>		£1412

Gully Cleansing.

Wages	180		
Transport Vehicle Hire	<u>440</u>		£620

Gritting.

Wages	76		
Transport Vehicle Hire	71		
Materials	526		
Hired Haulage	28		
Repairs and Materials	8	709	
Less Income		<u>226</u>	£483

Snow Removal.

Wages	48		
Transport Vehicle Hire	12		
Team Labour	7		
Plough Repairs	5	72	
Less Income		<u>2</u>	<u>£70</u>
			<u>£7250</u>

STANDARD COSTS

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

	<u>Collection</u>		<u>Disposal</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	£	s d	£	s d	£	s d
Net Expenditure	16836.	0. 0.	154. 0. 0.	Cr.	16682.	0. 0
A. Cost as rate in pound		1. 10.2		0.2Cr.		1. 10
B. (i) Cost per ton		12. 9		1 Cr.		12. 8
(ii) Cost per 1000 population (Est.43,000).	391.	10. 8	3. 11. 7	Cr.	387. 19. 1	
(iii) Cost per 1000 premises (Est.12,000).	1403.	0. 0	12. 16. 8	Cr.	1390. 3. 4	

C. Weight of refuse per 1000 population per day - 33.6 cwts

Street Cleansing

	<u>Street Sweeping.</u>		<u>Gully Cleansing</u>		<u>Street Gritting</u>		<u>Snow Removal</u>	
	£	s d	£	s d	£	s d	£	s d
Net Expenditure	6077.	0. 0	620. 0. 0		483. 0. 0		70. 0. 0	
Equivalent rate in the pound		8.0		0.8		0.6		0.1
Cost per 1000 population	141.	6. 6	14. 8. 4		11. 4. 7		1. 12. 6	
Cost per 1000 gullies cleaned			54. 7. 8					

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

All the conveniences were well maintained throughout the year. All are available for the whole twenty-four hour period and in this connection the turnstile controls installed at Bradley Street have assisted in securing a minimum of damage by irresponsible persons.

The need for further accommodation in central AireGale, Cutsyke, Four Lane Ends, Three Lane Ends, Whitwood and Wilson Street still continues, and I would again urge a programme of works to meet these needs.

STAFF

Deputy Sanitary Inspector	-	Mr.J.Rooke
Additional Sanitary Inspectors		Mr.A.Senior
		Mr.J.Townsend
		Mr.C.Rhodes
Technical Assistants	-	Mr.J.H.Cooper
		Mr.B.Schofield
Clerical Staff	-	Miss D.J.Lanc
		Miss J.Wakelin
		Mrs J.Muscroft (from
		April to year end).

At the close of the year Messrs Senior, Townsend and Cooper were successful in securing other posts, leaving the Council's service about the end of December.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I would again express to the Council my appreciation of the confidence reposed in me and would thank my colleagues in other Departments for their help and co-operation. I would further thank the staff of the Department, both indoor and outdoor, for the loyal assistance rendered throughout the year, and particularly to Mr.J.Rooke for his assistance at all times, and particularly in the preparation of this report.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

E.J.WINFIELD.

Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

Sanitary Department,
Cinder Lane,
Castleford.
13th.July,1952.

